













## U.S. Poll Shows Vietnamese Critical of Economic Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—A confidential survey conducted for the U.S. government in four South Vietnamese cities late last year showed that the majority of the people interviewed felt that the Saigon government "has been ineffective" in handling the nation's economic problems.

The report that 60 percent of those interviewed took this negative view, despite their government's major economic reform implemented a year earlier, is known to have increased concern among some American officials over future popular support for the government as U.S. military and financial backing is being removed.

The same survey, conducted in

October in Saigon, Da Nang, Can Tho and Qui Nhon, also showed that only 33 percent of the respondents reported "some improvement" in their economic condition in the last five years. Thirty-eight percent said that their condition had grown worse since late 1966. Twenty-seven percent reported their situation "remained the same," and the remaining 2 percent "did not know."

### Official Optimism

These findings, sent from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon on Nov. 22 in a confidential message to the White House, the State Department and other agencies here, appeared to be at variance with official optimism over the improvement of the South Vietnamese economy.

U.S. officials, privately discussing the results of this and other monthly surveys of the South Vietnamese population, said that the criticism of Saigon's economic performance "obviously" had major political implications for the future stability of the government.

They noted that the finding that only 21 percent of those questioned in the four cities had felt that Saigon "has had some success" in running the economy was particularly disturbing because a highly touted economic reform, including a devaluation of the piaster, was instituted with U.S. support about a year before.

## U.S. Copter Shot Down, GI Injured

### North Vietnamese Unit Mauled in Highlands

SAIGON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops mauled a North Vietnamese company in the Central Highlands, while Communist gunners shot down a U.S. helicopter over the highland jungles, military spokesmen said today.

The U.S. command said one American was wounded yesterday when Communist ground fire downed an OH-6 Loach light observation helicopter 15 miles north of Kon Tum City. The helicopter was flying at treetop level on a reconnaissance mission intended to check reports of a North Vietnamese buildup in the area.

In 13 major incidents yesterday, 113 guerrillas were killed, while South Vietnamese casualties were put at three killed and 20 wounded. Four Americans also were wounded in ground fighting Friday.

A military spokesman in the highland capital of Pleiku said South Vietnamese infantrymen battered a North Vietnamese company yesterday along Highway 19, which links the jungle area of central South Vietnam to the seacoast. The spokesman said government troops killed 11 Communist guerrillas in sharp fighting seven miles west of the abandoned U.S. Camp Radloff, which once guarded the key highway.

**20 Cambodians Slain**  
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 6 (AP).—Twenty Cambodians seized by Communist troops near the temple of Angkor Wat were slaughtered by their captors, the Cambodian high command said tonight.

A spokesman said the killings took place Thursday and that they were reported by a Buddhist monk.

The spokesman said the slaughtered men were part of a group of at least 100 Khmers, most of them workers, arrested by the Communists late in January. At that time North Vietnamese with loudspeakers ordered Cambodians to halt all conservation work at Angkor Wat and nearby Angkor Thom.

**B-52s Drop Cluster Bombs**  
SAIGON, Feb. 6 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers operating in Indochina are now delivering cluster bomb units (CBUs), one of the most deadly aerial weapons, in addition to conventional iron bombs, it was learned yesterday.

While some officials in Washington have maintained that bomb tonnage carried by the eight-jet bombers has been reduced, they have never acknowledged the reason. Sources here said B-52s now are carrying an average of 24 to 26 tons of bombs each, instead of 30, but that the reason is they are carrying less iron bombs.

The CBU bombs have been used for years by tactical fighter-bombers, and thousands of them have been dropped over North Vietnam. But sources said B-52s until a few months ago had carried only conventional 500 and 750-pound iron bombs.

The CBUs are small bomblets, some equipped with delayed fuses, that have a wide radius of effectiveness both against troops and trucks.

**Koreans in Clash at Sea**  
SEOUL, Feb. 6 (UPI).—North Korea said it captured five off the west coast in the first sea incident this year, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.



**ELECTRONIC FRISK**—Eastern Airlines hostess walks by a small electronic device known as "Friskem" (in man's hand at left) that will flash a light when concentration of metal passes by. In photo at right, U.S. marshal finds hand gun on hostess that was detected by "Friskem." Demonstration was held at New York's LaGuardia Airport Saturday to illustrate screening program implemented under Federal Aviation Administration order to prevent hijackings and sabotage.

### Rogers Replies in TV Interview

## Thuy Calls on U.S. to Drop Saigon Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

Kissinger with breaking the understanding on the secret talks, and with publishing in a distorted fashion the contents of them. Does this criticism imply that further secret meetings of this sort are no longer welcome?

### Thuy's Version

Mr. Thuy: "I can tell you that at least twice President Nixon has broken his engagement. First, when we had the private meetings with Ambassador (Henry) Cabot

Lodge. Ambassador Lodge himself proposed to keep the meetings secret, but afterward, in November, 1969, President Nixon published these private meetings. Second, when special adviser Kissinger had private talks with me and (special adviser) Le Duc Tho, Mr. Kissinger himself proposed that we should not communicate the substance of the meeting to any other Americans, or any other third persons.

"But now both President Nixon and special adviser Kissinger make public these private meetings. The fact of publication of the substance of these private meetings constitutes an obstacle to the negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem... It is a serious obstacle."

Question: "Supposing Mr. Kissinger were to say to you: 'I want to discuss these very important issues, these two points (of the Viet Cong) and all the related issues in private... May I come to Paris to talk to you? Would you say to come ahead or would you say to stay home?'"

Mr. Thuy: "This would depend whether we can assess whether President Nixon or special adviser Kissinger really want a settlement or not."

Mr. Thuy repeatedly stressed the two "clarifications or elaborations" made last Wednesday by the Viet Cong's seven-point peace proposal originally tabled at the peace conference July 1. The two "clarified" points call for the "United States to set a specific terminal date" for complete withdrawal from South Vietnam—previously the demand was for the United States to get out within a six-month period—and for the "immediate resignation" of President Thieu—previously the United States was told only to stop supporting Mr. Thieu.

Mr. Thuy: "The main problem to be settled is to know whether Mr. Nixon really wants a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, whether he will respond to the two legitimate demands of the Vietnamese people mentioned in the two points of clarification... I think I should explain to you the two new points... contain many things new and flexible."

Q: "... One of your new demands is that President Nguyen Van Thieu resign... immediately. But what follows afterward is a little confusing to me. Technically, under the South Vietnamese constitution, this means that Vice-President (Tran Van) Huong would take over as president. Is this the way you envisage the process? Will you then deal with Vice-President Huong, or do you have something else in mind?"

Without Thieu  
Mr. Thuy: "I would like to draw your attention to one point—about so far as I understand the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong), it is proposing that the Saigon administration without Nguyen Van Thieu would change its policy..."

A newsmen recalled that Mr. Thuy had reportedly said last year that military and political issues in the Communist peace plan could be settled separately. He was asked: "Is that still your position? Will you agree to a simple swap of American troops out for American prisoners back?"

Mr. Thuy: "It is not a swap here. You should remember that this approach was advanced in 1971... It was our earnest desire to see Mr. Nixon rapidly settle the Vietnam problem peacefully."

"That is to say... to withdraw U.S. forces and to change the Nguyen Van Thieu administration. Through the election of Oct. 3, 1971, it was a very opportune occasion to do so, and it would (have) allowed Mr. Nixon to get out of the war very honorably, but Mr. Nixon refused to do that."

Q: "Mr. Minister, I gather that, and please correct me if I'm wrong, I gather that you have now changed your position and the political and military problems must be handled together, they can no longer be separated?"

Mr. Thuy: "As I said, the two crucial points, the two key points, should be settled, and the settlement of these two points will facilitate the settlement of the other points."

### Suharto in Canberra

CANBERRA, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Indonesia's President Suharto arrived here tonight for a four-day visit, the first to Australia by an Indonesian head of state. He will go to Melbourne and Sydney during his visit.

## Bhutto Appeals to All Nations To 'End the Killing' of Biharis

KARACHI, Pakistan, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has launched a worldwide appeal to stop attacks and atrocities against Biharis and other non-Bengalis in Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

A message calls on all heads of state to demand a halt to the killing of innocent people.

The president sent an appeal also to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, asking him to use his "powerful influence for immediate and effective steps to end the killing of non-Bengal-speaking Muslims."

More than 600,000 Urdu-speaking persons are believed living among the more than 75 million predominantly Bengali-speakers in the East, the Associated Press reported. Most are Muslims who went to East Pakistan from Bihar State in India after the 1947 partition which created Pakistan, the AP said.

Envoys of 13 countries represented in Islamabad were summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there yesterday and told of Pakistan's grave concern over reports of sustained attacks and atrocities against non-Bengalis in the fledgling nation.

### These With Ties

The government said it called on foreign powers which have recognized the administration in Dacca to consider if their special responsibility to save the non-Bengali Muslims.

According to local news agency reports, the envoys summoned yesterday were those of Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, the Netherlands, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Canada.

In his message to Sheikh Mujibur, President Bhutto said that latest reports of large-scale attacks on Bihari residents of the Mohamudpur and Mirpur suburbs of Dacca and atrocities against non-Bengali communities in other areas had caused great distress and anguish to everyone in Pakistan.

President Bhutto told Sheikh Mujibur: "I was greatly encouraged by the assurance in your speech on your return to Dacca that you entertain no ill will against anyone and that every resident of East Pakistan would be assured of safety and security of life, property and profession."

"However, a fresh outbreak of violence in densely populated areas inhabited by non-Bengalis is neither in accord with your declared policy nor can it bring tranquility and peace to an already troubled area."

### Marital Law Assailed

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 6 (AP).—Political opponents and members of his own People's party demanded yesterday that President Bhutto immediately lift marital law.

The demands came after his regime arrested, at 3 a.m., one of his severest critics, Altaf Gauhar, editor-in-chief of the country's most powerful in-

dependently-owned newspaper group.

An official spokesman said Mr. Gauhar, 43, was not arrested in his capacity as an editor but under martial-law regulations No. 78, which prohibits promotion of "disaffection" between different groups in the country.

Earlier, Pakistani editors at an emergency meeting in Karachi had urged the government to announce whether Mr. Gauhar was arrested for his journalistic activities. Mr. Gauhar is editor-in-chief of Pakistan Herald Publications, including the English-language Karachi daily, Dawn.

### Rich Family

The group is owned by the Haroon family, long bitter opponents of Mr. Bhutto and one of the country's 23 richest families, which Mr. Bhutto has attacked since taking office Dec. 20.

Informed political sources also said that Mr. Bhutto had ordered the arrest of former intelligence bureau chief N. A. Rishi and retired Maj. Gen. Ghulam Omar, former secretary of the National Security Council and coordinator of most intelligence seen by the last president, Gen. Mohammad Yahya Khan.

A labor leader and People's party national assemblyman, Mukhtar Rana, a new defense force, demanded that Mr. Bhutto end martial law, proclaim an interim constitution and convene the assembly elected in December, 1970, but never called to session.

Two rivals for power in the Northwest Frontier province, Khan Abdul Walikhan, head of the National Awami party, and Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, head of one of three wings of the Islamic League, also demanded that the president lift martial law.

### Biharis Displaced

DACCA, Feb. 6 (AP).—More than 1,000 ill-fated Biharis and other weapons have been found in the Dacca suburb of Mirpur during a two-day-old operation. Some 20,000 Biharis were removed from their homes to facilitate the search, an official source said today.

He said that about 1,000 men among the displaced persons have been lodged in Dacca's central jail. Almost 3,000 women, children and old men have been taken to an isolated concentration camp about 12 miles from the city.

The source said the men were not taken to the camp because it was feared they would try to escape and return to Mirpur. Newsmen were refused permission to see the prisoners, but an official confirmed that some men—Biharis, criminals, he said—had been brought in from Mirpur.

"An official at the scene said all the weapons found had been in underground caches dug by the Pakistan Army before the surrender. The weapons apparently were to be used by the Biharis to create a general disturbance in the surrounding Bengal community."

## U.S. Arms Flowed to Pakistan After Public Ordering of Ban

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—A government study shows that the U.S. Air Force was supplying Pakistan on a priority basis more than \$500,000 worth of aviation spare parts July after government spokesmen had assured Congress that arms shipments had been stopped. The shipments were said to include spare parts for F-104 Starfighter jets.

The survey of U.S. military assistance and arms sales to Pakistan was conducted by the General Accounting Office, an agency of Congress. It was released Friday by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.

The report also showed that after the Pakistani civil war broke out on March 25, the U.S. government permitted at least \$3.8 million in military supplies to be exported to Pakistan despite repeated public statements that only "nonlethal" items were being sent. The study declared that some of the items "were lethal."

Furthermore, the study declared that after the civil war began, Department of Defense agencies continued to release from their stocks parts for lethal items in spite of "departmental directives issued in April" that ordered a hold on such items.

**Double-Talk Claims**  
As chairman of the Subcommittee on Refugees, Sen. Kennedy has become a leading critic of the Nixon administration's policy both before and since the Indian-Pakistan war and particularly of what he has termed government "double-talk, incompetence or both."

The survey, requested by Sen. Kennedy on July 14, was released to him Thursday by Elmer B. Staats, controller general of the United States. This was one day after comprehensive hearings by

the subcommittee on U.S. policy toward India, Pakistan and the new nation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

Committee sources charged that release of the document had been "deliberately delayed," to prevent Sen. Kennedy from using it in an attempt to embarrass the administration.

The study is stamped on each of its 24 pages as "unclassified." It was accompanied by a covering letter from Mr. Staats stamped "secret." Nothing in Mr. Staats' letter appeared to be secret. The survey itself is complete with references to conflicting statements by spokesmen for the State and Defense Departments.

Qualified informants put the total of U.S. military aid and sales to Pakistan at \$862.2 million since the 1954 mutual assistance defense agreement. In the year ended June 30, they said, the United States furnished \$28.5 million in military aid to Pakistan.

### Other Shipments

Between March 25 and Sept. 30, the accounting office report said, \$3.8 million in military items was exported on licenses valid before the outbreak of civil strife in March 25. However, accounting office sources warned that the figure was misleading since it did not include the following:

• U.S. military items shipped after Sept. 30 but before Nov. 4, when the State Department halted all arms exports on license still valid.

• Arms exported from U.S. military depots, which do not require normal export licenses.

• Arms licensed for export in earlier years but shipped in 1971. "The figure of \$3.8 million is far too low," a congressional source said. "The State Department mentioned \$8 million in our October hearings and two days ago Sen. Frank Rosten, R., Hawaii, mentioned \$15 million."

Sen. Kennedy, who plans to talk in Geneva with United Nations and Red Cross officials next week, expects to fly to New Delhi on Feb. 14 for a visit to India and Bangladesh.

He issued a statement that accused the administration of having "consistently underestimated both the substance and the significance of American arms shipments to Pakistan."

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In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freestate 2067

**Illinois Court Upholds Charges in Panther Case**

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan has lost his attempt to avoid trial on charges of conspiring to cover up an official inquiry into the police killings of two Black Panther leaders.

Criminal Court Judge Philip Romick upheld an indictment by a special county grand jury against Mr. Hanrahan, an assistant, and 12 Chicago policemen.

Mr. Hanrahan and the other accused were ordered to return to court to enter pleas on charges that they conspired to obstruct justice in a pre-dawn police raid on Dec. 4, 1969, at a Black Panther headquarters. Illinois Panther leader Fred Hampton, 21, and a Panther organizer, Mark Clark, 23, were killed in the raid.

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## Obituaries

## Marianne Moore, 84, Dies; Prize-Winning U.S. Poet

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The stage, movies and television, Marianne Moore, 84, the prize-winning poet, died in her sleep yesterday at her home here.

For nearly two years she had been a semi-invalid. One of her last appearances in public was in May, 1967, when she was introduced to André Voznesensky, the Russian poet, at a reception at Grace Mansion (the New York mayor's residence). She accompanied the guests by reciting some of Mr. Voznesensky's verses, which she had read in translation.

## Subtle Imagery

A writer with the dazzling ability to describe things as if she were observing them for the first time and with a remarkable talent for subtle imagery, Marianne Craig Moore was one of the country's most laureled poets and among its most ingenious talkers and public personalities. Her awards included the 1952 Pulitzer Prize.

A slight (5 feet 3-1/2 inches) woman with luminous, inquisitive blue-gray eyes, she was immediately recognizable for her invariable attire—a cape and a tricorn hat. "I like the tricorn shape," she explained, "because it conceals the defects of the head."

Her face, likened to that of an angelic Mary Poppins, was one round and soft and, although lines of age creased it over the years, it never lost its glow.

Her remarks, delivered in a Middle Western drawl, charmed and enthralled persons as disparate as Casey Stengel, E. E. Cummings and John Hay Whitney, about whose horse Tom Fool she wrote a poem. It read in part: "You're the best of a dancer to a measure or harmonious rush of a porpoise at the prow where the racers all win easily."

## "Durable Poetry"

Although T. S. Eliot, expressing a generally held view, once remarked that "her poems form part of the small body of durable poetry written in our time," and although W. H. Auden confessed to pining for her, Miss Moore did not think of herself as a poet in the popular sense, one who wrote resonant sonnets, epics and odes. She was "an observer," she said.

"In fact, the only reason I know for calling my work poetry at all is that there is no other category in which to put it," she said.

"I think the thing that attracted me to put things in verse was rhythm," she told an interviewer on her 75th birthday in 1962. "Someone said the accents should be set so it would be impossible for any reader to get them wrong. If you can read it in 10 different ways, it's no good. That's very innocent to me."

"There are patterns in verse, just as you have restatement after contrast in music—as you have in each particularly. Also, I admire the legend of saying a lot in a few words."

## A Catchy Opening

Miss Moore took pride in catching attention with the first lines of her poems. "I am very careful with my first lines," she advised a questioner. "I put it down. I scrutinize it. I test it. I evaluate it."

One of her poems, "Values in Use," illustrates her concept of a catchy opening, as well as her economy of phrase and her use of aphorism to make an ironic and faintly pessimistic thrust. It reads:

I attended school and I liked the place.  
Grass and little locust-leaf shadows like lace.  
Writing was discussed. They said, "We create values in the process of living, aren't we?"  
Their historical progress. Be abstract.  
And you'll wish you'd been specific: it's a fact.  
What was I studying? Values in use.

"Judged on their own ground."  
Am I still abstract?  
Walking along, a student said offhand.  
"Relevant" and "plausible" were words I understand.  
A pleasing statement, anonymous friend.  
Certainly the means must not defeat the end.

## Lord Crowther

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Lord Crowther, 64, a distinguished economist, educator and journalist, collapsed and died of a heart attack last night at London's Heathrow Airport. He was chancellor of the Open University, which put college courses on television for credit toward a degree. He was also chairman and former editor of the Economist, the weekly news magazine.

He resigned as chairman of the Trust House Forte hotels and catering group 10 days ago, along with six of his supporters. They had urged shareholders to accept a takeover bid from Allied Breweries, which eventually failed in the face of opposition from the majority on the board.

He served in the Ministries of Supply and Labor during World War II and was deputy head of the joint war production staff at the Ministry of Production.

## John Lital

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP).—John Lital, 77, a character actor whose career spanned

## George Bennehan

WILLOW, N.Y., Feb. 6 (NYT).—George Bennehan, 77, a newspaper and magazine promotion executive for 40 years, died Friday. He was a founder and first president of the National Newspaper Promotion Association.

## Dr. Chester Keefe

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Chester Scott Keefe, 74, an internationally known medical leader, died Thursday.

Dr. Keefe, Wade Professor of Medicine Emeritus at Boston University School of Medicine and University Professor Emeritus at Boston University, had been a special medical adviser to the government in the Eisenhower administration.

Dr. Keefe was in charge of distribution of penicillin to civilians during World War II, when supplies of the then-new antibiotic were severely limited.

A former dean of the Boston University School of Medicine and chairman of its division of medicine, Dr. Keefe also served for nearly two decades as physician in chief of University Hospital and director of the Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research.

## Col. Westray Boyce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Col. Westray Battle Boyce, 70, who served from July, 1945, to March, 1947, as the second commander of the Women's Army Corps (WAC), died Monday.

Col. Boyce, who enlisted in the WAC (then known as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) in 1942, shortly after it was created, succeeded Oveta Culp Hobby as the organization's commander.

## Francis Bellamy

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Francis Rufus Bellamy, author and magazine editor, 85, died Wednesday.

Mr. Bellamy edited and published "The Outlook" magazine from 1927 to 1932, was executive editor of "The New Yorker" in 1933, edited and published "Fiction Parade" and "Golden Book" magazine from 1935 to 1938, and edited "Scholar's Commentator" in 1939-40.

He was special Washington correspondent of the Reader's Digest from 1941 to 1955, and became president of University Publishers in 1958.

## Philip Liebmann

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Philip Liebmann, 66, former president of Liebmann Breweries, makers of Rheingold Beer, died Wednesday. Four years after entering the family business, Mr. Liebmann began the annual "Miss Rheingold" beauty contests. They brought fame to such beauties as Jinx Falkenberg, the first Miss Rheingold, and profits to the company through sharply higher sales.

## Stefano Pirandello

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP).—Stefano Pirandello, 76, son of the late Luigi Pirandello, the famous playwright, and himself a noted playwright under the pen name

of Stefano, died Wednesday. He was a member of the Italian Academy of Letters and a member of the Italian Academy of Sciences.

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Marianne Moore, in 1959.

of Stefano Landi, died yesterday. Author of a number of theatrical works, he won the Viareggio Prize in 1936 for his fiction book "Il Muro di Casa" (The House's Wall).

## Jeno Bartal

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Jeno Bartal, a cellist and conductor, 72, died Friday.

He had a long run at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as a conductor and appeared twice at United Nations Staff Day special events, in 1964 and 1969. He played the cello and conducted orchestras for society events in many cities.

## Muriel Adams

MIAMI, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Muriel Vanderbilt Adams noted society woman, died Thursday. She was in her early seventies. She was the daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, former president of the New York Central Railroad and a great-grandson of the founder of the Vanderbilt fortune.

## Some Africans Disappointed As UN Quits Addis Ababa

By William Borders

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Weary delegates streamed out of this mountainous capital city yesterday on their way home from the special meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

Many of the several dozen African diplomats who had come as participants or observers expressed frustration about the major event of the one-week session—the defeat of a strong resolution on Rhodesia. Britain vetoed it Friday night.

"But we passed four other resolutions and, most important, we skirted up a bit of interest in what's happening on this continent," said an official of a west African country.

The idea of this special session, the first held away from New York in 20 years, was that it would generate a new understanding of Africa's problems.

Fast Pace of Meetings  
But because of the fast pace of meetings and backroom bargaining, the delegates spent most of their time in the ornate conference hall, in the glossy new Hilton Hotel, or riding up and down the hill that separates them, in limousines provided by the Ethiopian government.

"If they'd just take a walk around Addis, instead of talking, they'd see what Africa's all about," a young Ethiopian complained the other day, over a cup of strong domestic coffee.

Ethiopia, which is one of the least developed countries in the world, possesses almost every one of Africa's most serious problems. Twenty-five million people have an average per capita in-

come of \$65 a year, and only one out of 20 of them can read. There is only one doctor in the country for every 62,000 people, the infant mortality rate is 16 percent, and the average life expectancy 35 years.

In Addis, the poverty is all the more noticeable because of the feudal luxury that characterizes the court of Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been the absolute ruler of this country for 42 years.

One night early in the session, the emperor honored the Security Council with a lavish banquet at which dozens of waiters in red knickers and tallocats poured champagne and two other kinds of French wine.

On their way from the Hilton to the heavily guarded palace, the diplomats rode by the edge of one of the city's many slum areas. Acres and acres of tin-roofed shacks are crowded together by twisting, rutted dirt roads that are lined with aimless young men who have nothing to do.

Like most of the leaders of modern Africa, the emperor runs a tight, authoritarian government, allowing little opposition. University students who planned to stage a demonstration outside the conference hall Friday were dispersed by policemen when they were still several miles away.

## U.K. Exhibits in Peking

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Britain will stage an industrial technology exhibition in Peking next year, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

## Boeing to Sell SST Mockup As Just Junk

SEATTLE, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The only full-scale model of the U.S. supersonic transport is going to be dismantled and sold for junk by Boeing. Funding for the SST was defeated by Congress last year.

Boeing announced it would open bids Feb. 18 on dismantling and removing the \$6,000,000 mockup, which cost more than \$4 million. The junk will include 30,000 pounds of aluminum, 5,000 pounds of wood, 10,000 pounds of steel and 5,000 pounds of copper wire.

## New Malta Talks Will Begin Today

ROME, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Malta's Premier Dom Mintoff and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington will meet here tomorrow for talks which could finally decide whether British forces stay on Malta.

It will be the third meeting between the two ministers since a two-month Maltese-British deadlock was broken here on Jan. 15—the day which Mr. Mintoff had earlier set as a deadline for the evacuation of British forces.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns arrived here today from Brussels to take part in tomorrow's discussions. "It is not easy to make forecasts," he told reporters at the airport. "The fact that I am here, however, shows that they may be successful."

## Ghana Voids '71 Devaluation, Repudiates \$94-Million Debt

ACCRA, Ghana, Feb. 6.—The new military head of Ghana nullified a two-month-old devaluation of its currency, the cedi, yesterday and announced that his government had repudiated a \$94-million debt to four British companies.

The 44 percent devaluation of the cedi took effect last Dec. 27, was a prime factor in the coup that led to the ouster of Prime Minister Kofi A. Busia on Jan. 13.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast yesterday, the leader of the coup, Col. I. K. Acheampong, said that the cedi had been revalued by 42 percent, effective tomorrow. It will be worth 78 U.S. cents instead of the present 55 cents.

The colonel also said the National Redemption Council government had rejected the \$94-million debt incurred under Kwame Nkrumah, because they were "fraught with corruption, fraud and other forms of irregularities."

The government also repudiated \$72 million of accrued interest on the debt up to Feb. 24, 1966, when President Nkrumah was overthrown. Col. Acheampong said debts contracted after the coup would be accepted as binding without further examination.

Arbitration Offered  
He said that Ghana was prepared to meet its creditors at international arbitration over the decisions. The government is committed to raising the living standard of Ghanaians, he said, adding that this was impossible

under present debt settlement arrangements.

The British companies involved are the Parkinson group of companies, Seawork Ltd., Newport Shipbuilding and Engineering and Swan Hunter and Richardson.

Col. Acheampong pledged that his government would honor long-term loans and credits granted by the World Bank, the International Development Association, the United States and other governments. He said this would be done in accordance with agreed terms.

British Deplete Action  
LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The British government strongly deplores Ghana's repudiation of some debts, officials said here today.

The British government regarded this as contravening the principle of the sanctity of contracts, the officials said.

## Miners Stage March To Trafalgar Square

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Thousands of striking British coal miners marched in an orderly protest rally to Trafalgar Square today.

The strike for more pay by 250,000 miners may be coupled this week by a work-to-rule and overtime ban by 107,000 power station workers, who will be seeking a better salary offer in negotiations tomorrow.

With coal supplies dwindling, the government may move to declare a state of emergency this week—perhaps after a cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

# THIS IS THE TWIN SEAT ON TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE IN ECONOMY.

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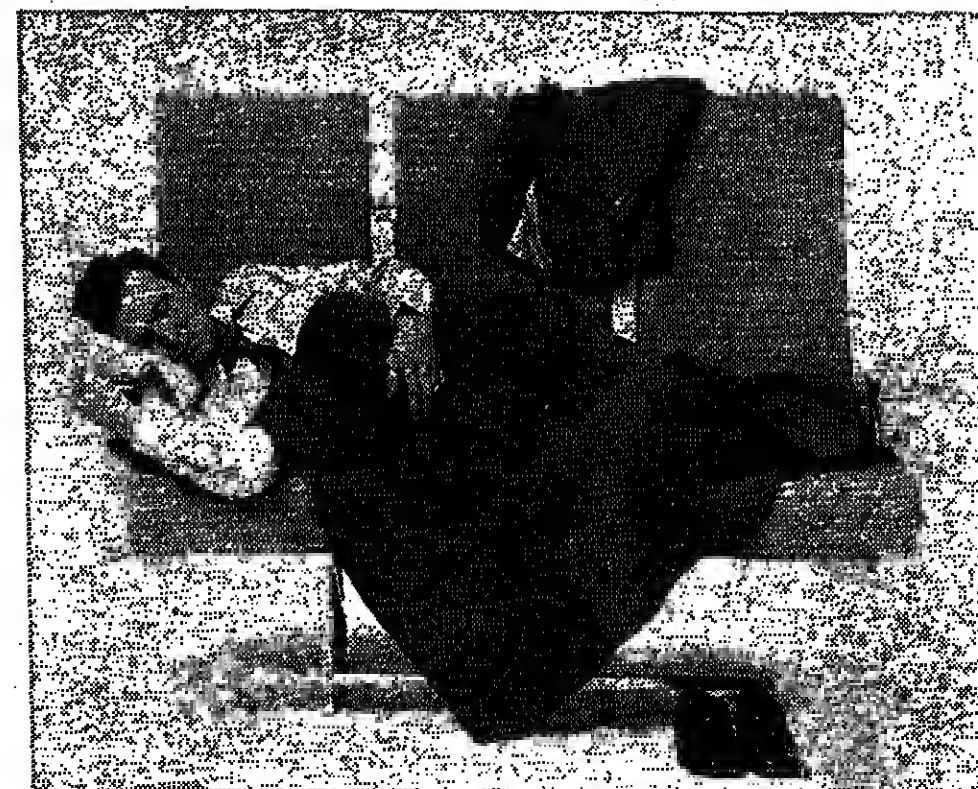
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## The Breaking of Nations

In the immediate wake of World War II, there was much talk of a larger synthesis for mankind, or "One World"—the title of Wendell Willkie's vastly popular book—or at least of Atlantic union, or European union. The globe had been divided in a massive dichotomy, with the good guys against the bad guys, and the victorious good guys thought, or hoped, that their common aspirations during the struggle would be enough to bind them together in the peace.

That hope proved vain. First came a new dichotomy: the Stalinist empire confronted the non-Communist world. Simultaneously, the third world began to break away from its colonial rulers. And that impulse, sometimes combined with economic revolution, sometimes working against it, penetrated deeply into the state system that existed before the global conflict. The surface homogenization produced by ever swifter communications among peoples and the technological imitations that came with it, the diplomatic, economic and military alignments that grew out of power bloc confrontations, did not hinder—indeed, may have intensified—the almost frantic search for cultural, linguistic, religious identity among ever smaller groups within the nations.

Sometimes this fascinating springs from actual exploitation and wrongs inflicted on minorities by majorities in each state. Sometimes it arises from a sense that governmental institutions have grown too large—that participatory democracy is needed. Sometimes it is a mystique or a myth—the need for old glories to color a drab present. And very frequently all of these are present in the creed which some embattled minority adopts.

One can find such elements in acute form

in Northern Ireland and in the secession of Bangladesh (in the latter case, of course, a majority was seceding from a dominant minority—and the southern Irish consider the Catholics of the north to be part of their own majority). They can be found, too, in the United States, not only among the blacks, Indians, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans, but in many other ethnic groups. Indeed, the United States, land of many peoples, is troubled by a mingled revolt against bigness and a search for ethnic identities on a scale unique in the history of the melting pot. Such identities always existed—they were what the melting pot was supposed to fuse into nationality. Now, however, third and fourth generation citizens are turning back, consciously, toward the roots which first and second generation Americans had renounced.

The dilemma of the nations is very real. There is a need for bigness in this complex world, a need to transcend old boundaries. Economic groups like the Common Market recognize that fact; so do alliances such as NATO. Religious ecumenism is another aspect of this trend, marching with a fashioning process in which, for example, Latin has ceased to be the sole liturgical language of Roman Catholicism.

But there is also a need for the recognition of the values of diversity, of cultural traditions that may be divisive, but lend variety to the human scene. The tragedy is not that this diversity is promoted, but that it is advanced with bombs; not that it disturbs the smooth face of conformity but that it denies the genuine necessity for a larger synthesis in many areas. This need need not be a time of the breaking of nations—but it will be if the insistence on diversity and the insistence on unity come to blows rather than to accommodation.

## 'Proximity' Talks?

Middle East peace prospects slightly improved last week with Israel's acceptance of American proposals for "close proximity" talks on reopening the Suez Canal and with the issuance of a Soviet-Egyptian communiqué calling for resumption of United Nations efforts to promote a wider Arab-Israeli settlement. There was added encouragement from the apparent failure of the Kremlin to make specific new arms commitments to President Sadat during his two-day visit to Moscow. This should sober Egypt's impatient hawk, at least temporarily, and may inspire greater flexibility in Egyptian diplomacy.

But even if negotiations can be revived in some form, there is still no indication that either side is prepared to make the concessions that will be necessary to break their prolonged deadlock.

To the contrary, Prime Minister Golda Meir has recently spelled out more explicitly than ever before Israeli territorial demands in Sinai and elsewhere that the Arabs have repeatedly rejected. And President Sadat continues to insist that Egyptian troops be permitted to cross the canal as part of any interim settlement, a demand that Mrs. Meir has flatly rejected.

If negotiations are to have any meaning, the Israelis must be willing to explore measures to insure their security—a perfectly understandable Israeli concern—that do not involve outright annexation of substantial chunks of Arab territory. New extended

borders which Israel regards as secure may not be recognized by Israel's neighbors. Unless boundaries can be established that are both "secure and recognized," as called for in Security Council Resolution 242, there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East or real security for anybody.

But if the Israelis are to be asked to return ultimately to their old borders with but minor adjustments, giving up their hard-won, favorable military positions in Sinai, it is essential that this strategic desert area never again become a springboard for Egyptian armor massed against Israel. President Sadat's demand to put troops across the canal in conjunction with a Suez agreement is wholly incompatible with his professed desire for peace in the context of an overall settlement.

These and other substantive differences which continue to separate the two sides will oblige any mediator to play more than a passive role in attempting to promote agreement, whether he be Joseph J. Sisco, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, or the UN Ambassador, Gunnar Jarring, who has also been exploring ways to get the talks started again. In either case the mediator's task would be greatly facilitated by the American formula for proximity discussions, perhaps in the same or nearby hotels in New York. Prompt Egyptian acceptance of the formula would be an encouraging token of Cairo's—and Moscow's—peaceful intentions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Mass Murder Threat in Bangladesh

At present the most urgent human problem facing the young state of Bangladesh is the threatened murder of large segments of the estimated 1.5 million Bihari. Consisting now mostly of women and children, the remainder of the Bihari community constitutes absolutely no threat to the new nation. But since all Pakistani prisoners of war have been shipped to India, the Bihari are the only available target for Bengali desires for vengeance. Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman wants to save the Bihari and punish only those who committed crimes of collaboration with the Pakistani troops. But, as in other matters too, he is under pressure from extremists and hesitates to risk his popularity on this issue. The only realistic solution would seem to be emigration of the Bihari, who have expressed a desire to resettle in Pakistan or some other Moslem country. Pakistan, which long exploited the loyalty of the Bihari in its conflict with the Bengali, has a certain moral obligation to accept

these people. India too, bears a heavy responsibility for the fate of the Bihari community, having pledged to protect the ethnic minorities in Bangladesh. The model action of the Indian Army in protecting West Pakistani soldiers and civilians following Pakistan's capitulation justifies the hope that Delhi will not ignore its obligation toward the Bihari in Bangladesh.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Bloody Sunday

The volleys fired by English parachutists at peaceful demonstrators, in whose ranks there walked women and children, completely laid bare the essence of the English colonialists' hypocritical policy in Ulster.

Prime Minister Heath and Home Secretary Maudling have asserted many times in Parliament that the English forces in Northern Ireland are carrying out an exclusively humane mission—safeguarding "law and order." This was a lie from beginning to end.

—From *Pravda* (Moscow).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1897

PARIS.—Austria-Hungary's preparations for the reform of the currency have been followed with keen interest in the world of finance, and this interest has been more intense since the recent publication of the "Kaiser's" signaling the brilliant success of Russia's effort in the same direction. Four years have passed since the laws for the reform went into effect. The first step was the accumulation of gold needed for the redemption of state notes.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1922

WASHINGTON.—President Harding has asked the Secretary of the Navy to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of ships now under construction in the shipyards, in view of the probable suspension in the very near future of all work on prebought vessels. The President, however, does not intend to take any definite steps toward the scrapping of ships until the powers ratify the treaty.



## The Shape of Stalemate

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEL AVIV.—Israel's present policy, which focuses on long-range peace rather than any interim solution, is based on strategic thinking. This, in turn, is based on the logic of to have and to hold—until there is real assurance that shooting won't start up again.

Although prepared to go through the motions of indirect negotiation with the Arabs (who refuse direct talks), Israel clearly is not prepared to conclude any interim agreement which involves abandoning its present positions along the Suez Canal. That is, it won't accept such a temporary solution unless absolutely convinced that the shooting is permanently over, even if legal peace has yet to come.

### Time Is an Ally

Despite international pressures for some sign of movement away from war and toward peace, Israel believes time is for the first time on its side and that it can afford an adamant stand. It is persuaded that it is now harder for Egypt to go on indefinitely without peace than it is for Israel, expensive as the burden is for this country.

Moreover, it feels that for the first time since Israel's birth 24 years ago there is an equilibrium with the Arabs and, militarily, their position is at least as dangerous as that of Israel. The Egyptian commanders don't want to pay the price of war under prevailing circumstances, according to this reckoning.

This equilibrium is already militarily apparent. For the first time Cairo and Damascus would be in greater danger, should fighting resume, than Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Existing cease-fire lines have changed previously strategic geography.

Furthermore, from the canal

positions Israel's planners need only plan to repel an attack. Egypt's planners must plan to cross a difficult barrier and push on to Israel proper, something they cannot do without a powerful ground army and immense air force exceeding their present capacities.

### Rethinking Strategy

There is also psychological equilibrium. Militarily, both sides must cease even conjectural planning for all-out victory. The Arabs can no longer even theorize about driving Israel into the sea; Israel cannot hope to dictate a battlefield peace to the huge surrounding Arab area—even after success in another round of fighting.

The global political situation has also changed since the 1967 war because of the introduction of complex new weapons systems on both sides. Israel's own air force is worth perhaps five times that of the six-day war, and Egyptian defensive and offensive capabilities in the air have mounted greatly.

The new generation of weapons on both sides, including missiles, MIG-23s, Phantoms and all kinds of electronic gear, has made even Israel, with its technically competent industrial base, less rather than more self-sufficient. The Egyptians are wholly dependent on Russia for modern armaments, and the Israelis cannot match the Soviet material but must import its equivalent from the United States.

The essential difference is, however, that Israel's highly proficient armed forces can operate this new equipment whereas Egypt is not qualified to do so. Israel doesn't expect that many Americans here—either soldiers or technicians, but Egypt needs and wants Soviet soldiers and technicians—militarily, Cairo requires them to insure permanent Russian commitment to its cause.

At this stage in the war, no peace is possible. Israel has qualified personnel for the new generation of sophisticated weapons, Egypt does not. Therefore, Israel depends on the United States only for material, not manpower, and is less subject to Washington's political pressures than Egypt is to Moscow's.

And as long as the Suez military line remains, the two sides must plan different strategies, with Israel's task far easier than

Egypt's. At present the problem posed to Israel by Jordanian and Syrian armed forces is minimal. For Israel, only two events could change this fundamental stalemate: withdrawal from the Suez Canal line without ironclad guarantees against renewed fighting; or direct Soviet intervention on the Egyptian side.

Since the India-Pakistan war, where Moscow gained at Washington's expense, this government reckons the United States is less than ever inclined to accept such direct intervention without riposte.

After Bloody Sunday in Londonderry, things looked different to the Daily Mirror. In a front-page editorial it urged: "Bring Back the British Troops." Recent events in Northern Ireland, it said, "make it imperative to end this military presence."

That change of mind was no discredit to the Daily Mirror; far from it. The British Army's killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry, and the reaction, had made the editors see what too many others still cannot—that Britain in Ulster does indeed present some of the terrible symptoms of America in Vietnam.

The reliance on military solutions for political problems will be painfully familiar to Americans. So will the successive assurances by military spokesmen that the tactics are working, the enemy is hurting, the light is appearing at the end of the tunnel.

Then there are the corrupting moral effects of an endless war for ill-defined political objectives. Very at a clever enemy can rob politicians of their humanity and brutalize the public—in Britain as in the United States.

There was a grimy example of this process when the home secretary, Reginald Maudling, spoke in the House of Commons about the Londonderry tragedy. He did not find it in him to say a single word of sympathy about the 13 deaths. Mr. Maudling has shown himself to be a man of singular insensitivity in office, but the callousness of his public reaction to Londonderry was thought by some to cross the boundaries of decency.

It should be said that a large part of the British public evidently felt no sympathy for the

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

IVAN FAULDAUER.

Gen. France.

## An Election Survival Kit

## Let the Voter Beware

By James Reston

EDGEMONT, Mass.—A reader in Edgartown, Mass., wants to know how on earth we are all going to get through the long presidential election of 1972, and asks whether there is any sensible and amiable way to endure it.

Well, it's a hard question. Already we have George McGovern, of all people, broadcasting a misadventure about what a great candidate George is, without telling which Kennedy made the record or when. So even the good guys have started the dirty tricks and it's a long time till November.

Suggestion No. 1, then, is let the voter beware, but don't worry too much too soon. Seldom in the history of the republic have we had so many presidential primary elections that meant so little, and there is nothing in the Constitution that obliges you to listen to the candidates until they really have something to say.

### Like the Groundhog

The best tip we have heard comes from a voter in the District of Columbia named Steve Spingarn, who sent out some implicit cards to his friends wishing them "Happy Groundhog Day." "If you're like the groundhog, the wise voter should register quietly but not surface too soon—stay underground through the New Hampshire and Florida primaries (unless you live there) and come up for air and sunshine in the spring.

In fairness, it is clear that Spingarn is a prejudiced witness. His slogan, the first of the campaign: "If you want to live like a Republican (and who doesn't?), you have got to vote Democratic!" But even so, he has a point: Don't bother about the candidates until you have to give them up for Lent as a beginning, today's hero may be tomorrow's hum, and vice versa.

Suggestion No. 2 is that you begin gathering some defense weapons now for the big summer and fall offensive. For example, get yourself one of those remote-control TV gadgets that enable you to tune out any candidate or switch channels from across the room whenever any political dub affronts your intelligence. These "protective reaction" devices limit the tension on the voter and keep the vanishing candidates off balance. Still there will obviously be other problems. We are not going to get an effective system of control over campaign finances in this election. The FCC's "equal time" and "fairness doctrine" provisions are going to be just about as unequal and unfair as ever, so it may not always be

easy to choose between the best and the richest candidates.

In such a situation, what this country needs, in addition to a good two-bit cigar, is some kind of early-warning or anti-political-pollution system that could monitor the political ads and spectacles, and help the voter decontaminate the political atmosphere.

It is not reasonable that the citizens should be protected against commercial fraud and not protected against political fraud. We now have truth-in-advertising for Wheaties, regulations compelling the posting of prices on retail commodities, pure food and drug acts, instant replay on close football plays, federal laws against deceptive packaging, safety regulations for cars and boats, and rigid qualification tests for citizens who want to practice on the people as doctors, lawyers, teachers, or garbage collectors.

In the old days, as Gene Hack was pointing out the other day, most men felt that there had to be some honest public demand for their services before they dared suggest that they might be qualified to handle the awesome responsibilities of the American presidency. But no longer. Now they come forward with no visible means of support, sometimes with nothing more to offer than ambition and past failures.

### Unmarked Candidates

Moreover, there is nothing now to warn the poor voter that "this candidate may be injurious to your health." No price tag on Mayor Torky of Los Angeles or Sen. Hartke of Indiana. No fair political packaging or "truth in political advertising." No "instant replay" as in football; no accurate accounting of runs, hits and errors, as in baseball. No political pollution index. No Better Politics Bureau where a voter can complain when gyped. No political cop or judge who can blot the political whitewash. Even the nation's professional funnymen are already being mobilized to produce campaign jokes against the opposition. Latest return from the Republicans:

Question: Would you buy a second-hand car from Richard Nixon?

Answer: Sure, but I wouldn't let Teddy Kennedy drive it. Accordingly, in this sort of situation, the voter from Edgartown, Mass., really needs an election survival kit, but none is available. This is a do-it-yourself game and it won't be easy, but a sense of history and a sense of humor—plus a long nonpolitical vacation between the two nominating conventions—might help.

## Britain's Vietnam

By Anthony Lewis

Londonderry victims. In pub conversations and in letters to the editor, Britons sounded the theme that their soldiers in Ireland had been up against ruthless hoodlums who deserved whatever they got.

One poll showed that only 5 percent of those asked were inclined to blame the army for the 13 deaths. Like Americans in the early stages of the Vietnam war, Britons find it extremely hard to believe that their troops can do wrong. British soldiers shouting obscenities at women in the Catholic ghettos of Belfast, beating prisoners, shooting into a crowd—such possibilities are simply not admitted to the imagination.

Britain's motives in Northern Ireland may be entirely honorable. Certainly she has no colonial ambition there; she is staying on in the hope of maintaining the peace. But we learned in Vietnam that men with a sincere belief in peace and freedom may bomb villages and poison forests. Good intentions are not enough.

Again, anyone can see that British forces in Ulster have come under extreme provocation. The best-trained soldier must be oppressed by an atmosphere of hatred and guerrilla terror. But that does not excuse Londonderry even if one suspends disbelief and accepts the army's version that it only responded to massive sniper fire that no civilian observers reported.

It is the duty of those enforcing law and order to save lives in life despite the greatest provocation, their burden to bear the provocation without retaliating. The reasons were explained by Winston Churchill when he was secretary for war in 1920. He was speaking to the House of Commons about the year before, when 379 Indians were shot to death in a demonstration.

An officer faced with a mob is in a "tormenting situation, mental and moral," Churchill said, but

there are guides to decision. He must not use more force than necessary, and he should have "a limited and definite objective." Above all he must avoid "exaggerated displays of indignation." "Frightfulness," he said, "is known to the British pharmacopoeia."

When a British army in British territory uses armored cars against a crowd and kills 13 civilians, it has failed the test, however it was provoked. Churchill said the great danger in harsh military action was administration and the people of the country. He was talking about India, but he said that his thesis applied to Ireland, too. It still does.

Londonderry is deeply relieved that the Newry march went off without incident. But officials know that the army will remain in an especially difficult posture in Ulster so long as there is no political truce. A truce is likely to change opinion in Britain as it did in America over Vietnam. Pride in the forces will give way to revulsion at what has to be done; the soldiers themselves are likely to lose heart in an impossible role, and their disillusion will reverberate in Vietnam: the Irish of the two communities will have to work out their own future.

But also, in some ways it is even harder than Vietnam. Ireland is 50 miles from here, 7,500. The connection is 20 years old, and the culture is not alien: a million people in Ulster consider themselves British. No British government will ever find it easy to accept that withdrawal is an honorable way out of the Irish tragedy.



Policy Switch?

# U.S. War Reports Give Grim Outlook

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON (NYT).—American officials in a reversal of a 10-year-old policy, appear to be going to extraordinary lengths to spread bad news about the war in Vietnam.

In both Saigon and Washington the official word for the past 10 years has been that the Communists are planning a major offensive in the Central Highlands and below the Demilitarized Zone.

Yet the allied intelligence apparatus has seldom been so pessimistic and especially not in February, 1968, when the Communists launched a countrywide offensive during Tet, the lunar new year, that caught by surprise Gen. William C. Westmoreland, now the Army's chief of staff but then the commander of 500,000 U.S. troops here.

That 1968 offensive also instigated widespread U.S. disillusionment with the war, although it fell short of victory on the battlefield.

Now there is what amounts to a steady stream of statements and leaked intelligence reports from official American quarters, all pointing to a new offensive between now and Feb. 15, which is a week before President Nixon makes his trip to China.

The reports, far from easing the apprehensions of Americans, have felt at Tet since the failed 1968 action, are encouraging it, as if to prepare people for the worst or to lay the groundwork for claims of success if nothing happens.

## Predictions

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker has foreseen "major fighting" in the weeks to come. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has warned that the enemy might attempt "some spectacular" and administer temporary reverses to the South Vietnamese forces. In private sessions with reporters, American generals in Saigon have described the enemy buildup in the Central Highlands as being of "historic proportions."

But in the field, especially in the highland outposts of Benhet, Pleiku and Kontum, which are reported to be the targets of the much-heralded offensive, the concern is less apparent. Military commanders are ready for an attack if it comes, but some have expressed surprise at the publicity buildup.

It seems unlikely that senior officials would deliberately cast doubt on the programs of Vietnamization and American troop withdrawals, the core of American policy in the Nixon administration. Indeed, the withdrawals are continuing at the rate of 3,000 a month during the period when the attack is said to be most expected.

Another view was expressed last week by Thomas J. Barnes, the senior American pacification official in the Central Highlands.

"I think whatever they plan to do—and I'm reasonably convinced that they'll do something—it will have little to do with Nixon's trip," he said.

"I have a more instinctive feeling that something will happen, but it won't accomplish much," Mr. Barnes added. "But it's conceivable the whole thing could be a sham to make people think they are 10 feet tall."

There is excellent reason to think that the Communists will launch attacks in the Central Highlands soon: They do so every year at this time, and usually they are regarded to have the same objectives: the Ranger camps at Benhet or Dakseang, the mountain-top artillery posts at Firebases 5 and 6 a few miles to the south, and the provincial capital of Kontum, 35 miles to the southeast.

## Dry Season

They attack now because it is the dry season in the highlands and they can move with greater ease.

What is apparently giving rise to expressions of greater concern this year are intelligence reports that North Vietnam's 320th Division, which normally operates below the Demilitarized Zone and has 3,700 men, is on its way south toward the highlands.

According to the reports—which so far have not been sufficiently substantiated to cause the South Vietnamese command to move an airborne division into Pleiku, as it is ready to do if necessary—the 320th would either reinforce the three enemy regiments in the area or try to make the way through the countryside to the coastal city of Qui Nhon to attack population centers.

If the North Vietnamese win any major battles it will not be because the South Vietnamese are unprepared. In Qui Nhon all Vietnamese soldiers and the Americans who advise and supply them are under orders to wear flak jackets and steel helmets whenever they venture off base.

It looks slightly ridiculous since Qui Nhon has seldom been so outwardly calm and secure. However, Qui Nhon is in one of the least pacified of all Vietnamese provinces. Binh Dinh, where, in addition to long-established

lished Viet Cong main-force units there are two North Vietnamese regiments in the north and a third that is believed to have infiltrated into the central part of the province from Quang Nam. There is no atmosphere of crisis although the level of enemy activity is up somewhat since the end of 1971.

So far, Mr. Barnes said, "there's no unusual sign of tension and we haven't had any significant road ambushes on the principal highways."

Another American adviser in Qui Nhon said: "They're telling people they're going to have armed attacks and a general uprising any time between now and the 20th of February. If they don't do it this time, I think they may lose face, because they said they'd do it at the time of the lower house elections (Aug. 29) and the presidential elections (Oct. 3) and nothing happened then. They've got to do something this year."

## Radio Appeal

On Jan. 24 the Viet Cong radio broadcast a call for popular uprisings against the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and the Americans.

The broadcast mentioned no date and American advisers in Qui Nhon said that some of their intelligence reports did not say the big offensive would come this month but, perhaps, at the end of the year.

By that time most American ground troops will be gone and the only significant American power will be in the air.

Most American observers, official and unofficial, are convinced that the North Vietnamese want to settle the war on the battlefield, not at the negotiating table.

It is possible that the official talk about a coming offensive and President Nixon's disclosure that the Communists had ignored secret peace proposals could be aimed at justifying an increased American involvement such as a residual combat force or periodic sustained bombing of military targets in North Vietnam.

It is also possible that the speculation could end up justifying a complete American withdrawal if it turns out that there is no Tet offensive and Vietnamization is proclaimed a final success.

But the goals of those who are encouraging the speculation are as obscure as are the goals of the North Vietnamese, who can be expected to do the unexpected.

# 'Countertrial' Opens First In Harrisburg Seven Case

By Homer Bigart

HARRISBURG, Pa. (NYT).—

This week the government will start unfolding its evidence to support charges that the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and the other anti-war activists of the Harrisburg Seven plotted to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, blow up the heating system of government buildings in Washington, and destroy draft board records in several cities.

After 10 days of jury selection, all but one of the 46 prospective jurors will be chosen. The vacancy should be filled today, after which the defense and prosecution will exercise their 34 peremptory challenges—38 for the defense, six for the government—to reduce the panel to 12. Then six alternate jurors must be chosen.

So it will be midweek, at least, before District Judge R. Dixon Herman calls on the chief prosecutor, William S. Lynch, to open the government's case.

The defendants are three Roman Catholic priests and a nun, a former priest, a former nun and a Pakistani scholar.

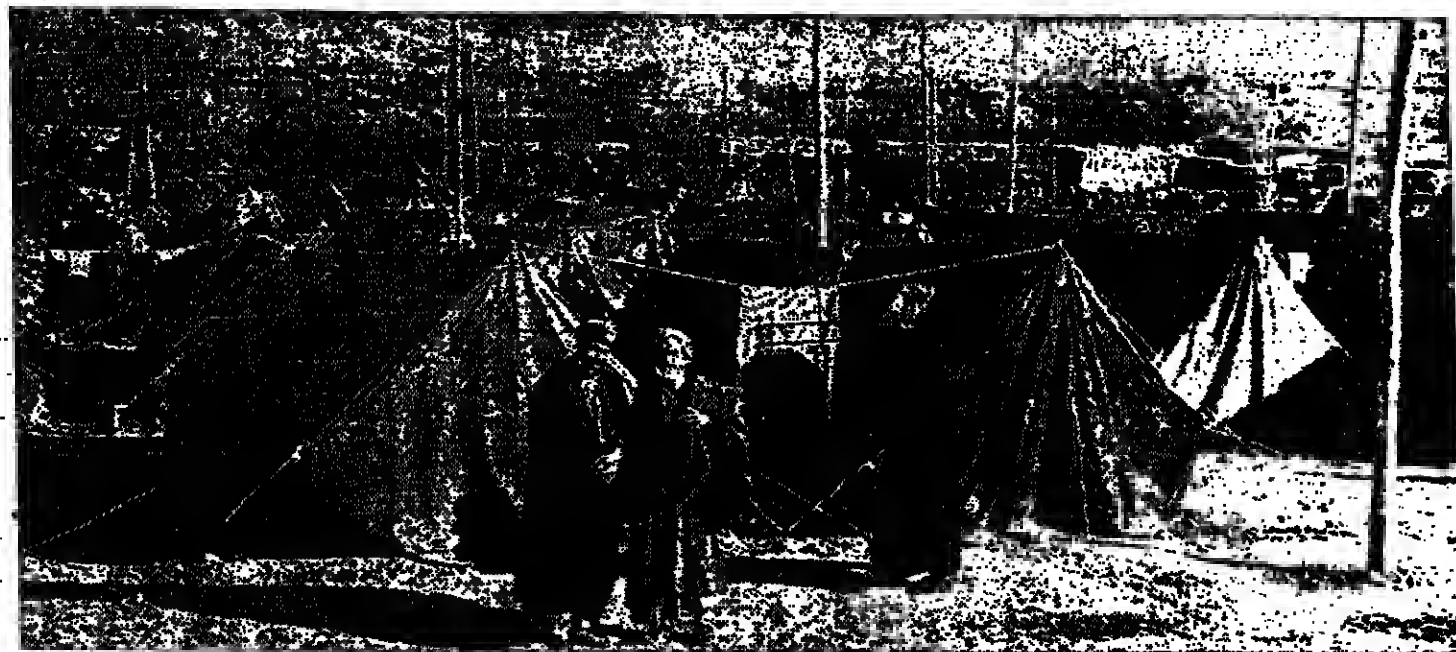
## Praised by Clerics

Against the government's demand for punishment, the friends of the defendants are trying to mobilize America's moral and religious forces. They brought to Harrisburg last week leading clergymen of three major faiths, who praised the defendants.

A sort of "countertrial" is taking place outside the walls of the federal building. There are nightly meetings in churches, where speakers charge that the government's real purpose is to suppress dissent.

While careful to say that the invasion of selective service offices and the destruction of draft records was "not our bag," the clergymen backed the anti-war philosophy of the Harrisburg Seven.

Thus, Dr. Cynthia Clark Wedel, president of the National Council of Churches, said Wednesday night: "I might do it in some different



REFUGEES FROM IRAQ IN IRAN: Deported Iranian nationals at the Nasrabad transit camp near town of Khosravi.

# Iraq's Deportees: Pawns of Politics

By Marvin Howe

NASRABAD, Iran (NYT).—"We were like fish in a frying pan, always ready to burn," Oza, an Iranian baker, said, explaining the recent mass expulsion of Iranians from Iraq.

Oza and his wife and eight children are among 48,000 Iranian nationals deported since October. Two-thirds of them passed through the Nasrabad transit camp near the Iranian border town of Khosravi.

The refugee flow has begun to slow but the basic problem remains. A helpless mass of human beings is being used as a political instrument by two unfriendly powers.

There is profound distrust between the ancient Iranian monarchy and the young Arab Socialist regime in Iraq, aggravated by an imbalance of power. Iran, a country of 30 million inhabitants, is the dominant military power in the Persian Gulf area and does not hesitate to bare its teeth. Iraq, with only 10 million inhabitants and a modest military capacity, has on several occasions responded to an Iranian show of force by striking at the most accessible target, the expatriate Iranian colony in Iraq.

## Fall of Monarchy

The refugees interviewed in this pleasant, well-supplied camp did not know why they had been expelled at this time. Most of them fled, however, that their troubles in Iraq began with the fall of the monarchy in Baghdad in 1958.

"Under King Faisal, things were fine, but now it's a house of cards," said Barat Ali, an old, bearded dealer in used clothing from Najaf. Mr. Ali went to Iraq on a religious pilgrimage 16 years ago and, like many Iranians, chose to settle there.

Many of those deported link their plight to the Arab-Israeli problem. Iran, a Moslem country, has given formal support to the Arab cause but maintains friendly relations with Israel. This leads to friction with the Arabs.

"We are Shi'a Moslems, but the Iraqis call us Jews," said Mohammed Reza Sahrai, who owned a bakery in Najaf. Mr. Sahrai, who is 28 years old, said he was picked up in his shop one night five weeks ago in a roundup of 48 Iranians by the Iraqi Army. The group was held 24 hours for questioning, according to Mr. Sahrai. "Over and over they asked my nationality and when I said Iranian, they said no, that I was a second-class Jew," he recounted.

"The Iraqis tried to expel the Jews from Palestine and when they failed, they turned on us," Mr. Oza, the baker, said.

Diplomatic sources in Tehran generally feel, however, that the new expulsions were a direct result of the rise in tension between the two countries over Iran's seizure last November of three islands in the Persian Gulf—Abu Musa, Greater Tumb and Lesser Tumb.

Baghdad, protesting Iranian "expansionism," broke diplomatic relations with Tehran and also with London for supporting the Iranian action. Libya went two steps further, nationalizing the assets of British Petroleum and offering Arab guerrillas to help the Gulf sheikhs recover their islands.

Baghdad, which then expelled the Iranians, had previously deported more than 20,000 of them after Iraq, in 1969, abrogated the navigation rights treaty on Shatt-al-Arab, the river that flows between the two countries. There have been expulsions with almost every political crisis since. The Iraqi Revolutionary Com-

mand Council issued a statement earlier this month stating that there was "no racial aggression or bad feeling" behind the expulsions.

## Escaping Taxes

"Thousands of Iranians have been coming to Iraq illegally for years, settling down in the religious areas and getting good jobs," a source close to the government said. "The trouble is that they keep their Iranian nationality so that they don't have to pay taxes and can escape military service."

Some Baghdad officials have accused Tehran of using its expatriates as "a fifth column." Over a million Iranians are reported to be living in Iraq, with about 200,000 holding Iranian passports.

While most of those who came here were given only 48 hours' notice, most families were allowed to leave together.

"We had to leave everything, our home, furniture—nobody dared buy anything from us," said a tailor from the holy city of Karbala.

Most of the refugees are kept here for about two weeks for careful screening and then sent to camps in the interior. Iran fears that the Iraqis are using this mass movement to infiltrate saboteurs. About 3,500 people have been sent to a special camp near Jiroft because they have not been able to prove their identity, according to Col. Jemal Gilanpour, a spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun Society, the Iranian equivalent of the Red Cross.

"They will be sent back to Iraq shortly," Col. Gilanpour said, adding that if Iraq rejected them, Tehran might appeal to the United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

Iran has detained 386 persons

# How 2 Germanys Jockey 'Respectability'—At a Price

By John M. Goshko

BONN (WP).—When the four-power Berlin agreement was signed last September, some newsmen asked a Soviet diplomat how Moscow had induced Erich Honecker's East German regime to swallow such a bitter pill.

The agreement's aim of easing West Berlin's isolation clearly ran counter to what East Germany considers its national interest. And one provision—the four-power guarantee of access across East Germany—amounted to a humiliating abridgment of the Communist state's sovereignty.

The Russian listened and then replied: "Ah, but in the long run East Germany will gain something even more important than what it loses. It will gain respectability."

It was an astute remark. Now, less than six months later, East Germany is closer than ever before to making the international recognition denied it throughout the 23 years since it was carved out of the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

The vehicle through which it is expected to finally gain the non-Communist world's acknowledgment is membership in the United Nations. Once that is accomplished, the door to diplomatic relations with almost all the countries of the West will be open.

For years, East Germany was blocked from the United Nations by the opposition of West Germany and its allies. That it was an illegal state based on Soviet power rather than popular consent. Successive Bonn governments preferred a retaliatory Soviet veto of West German UN membership to allowing East Germany this road to respectability.

## A Tandem Entry

All that is being swept aside by the movement toward an East-West détente in Europe. In diplomatic circles, it is taken for granted that the two German states will soon make a tandem entry into the United Nations.

Essentially, what is involved is the West's realization that it cannot achieve a European détente until it faces up to the reality of East Germany's existence. No one is more aware of this than Mr. Brandt, who was the first West German chancellor to drop the old charge about East Germany being an illegitimate entity.

He cannot actually take the plunge until he has some way of reassuring the West German electorate that recognition will not foreclose the dream of eventual German reunification. To this end, Mr. Brandt has put

forward his concept of "two states within one nation," and he is seeking from the East Germans an acknowledgment of a "special relationship" between the two Germanys.

This goal is being pursued in the ongoing talks between Mr. Brandt's diplomatic trouble-shooter, Egon Bahr, and East German State Secretary Michael Kohl. They are currently negotiating an inter-German traffic agreement, and Bonn hopes that this will lead to a "general treaty" codifying the principle of a "special relationship."

So far, the East German regime, which has officially enunciated a policy of "abgrenzung" (keeping apart), has refused to cooperate. East Berlin persistently maintains that it can offer Bonn nothing more than the full and formal diplomatic relations customary between two "foreign" states.

Bonn officials profess to believe that this represents the "maximum" East German bargaining position. They think that in time the promise of UN membership and possible pressure from Moscow will make the Honecker regime more willing to compromise.

In the meantime, the West Germans point out, Bonn's NATO allies can be counted on to continue blocking a unilateral UN application by East Germany. The West Germans also are confident that East Germany has come close to exhausting the possibility of winning diplomatic recognition on a piecemeal, country-by-country basis.

One important government, India, probably will extend recognition later this year. Where Western Europe is concerned, even such neutral countries as Switzerland and Sweden, which are believed to be very interested in relations with East Germany, are not expected to move until Bonn drops its objections.

There are some "back door" approaches that might open up to East Germany in the months just ahead and allow it to cut a considerably bigger swath on the international scene. If it succeeds in exploiting these opportunities, the Honecker regime will be in a much stronger position to press its claims for diplomatic recognition and UN membership regardless of what Bonn does.

Even more important are the prospects of a European security conference and force-reduction talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Communist bloc already has made clear that neither set of negotiations will take place without the full participation of East Germany—a situation that would allow East Berlin to claim de facto recognition by Bonn and all its allies.

In private, NATO sources concede that there is absolutely no way to exclude East Germany from either a security conference or force reduction talks. Instead, they predict, the United States and other Western countries will probably have to temporize with the dilemma by issuing formal statements to the effect that their participation in negotiation with East Germany does not constitute recognition.

The East Germans already have extracted considerable propaganda mileage out of the fact that the Western Allies tacitly acknowledged the division of Germany when they signed the Berlin agreement. The big multilateral negotiations now looming on the horizon undoubtedly will present East Germany with even greater opportunities of this sort.

## Red Drive Looms

In short, the events of the coming months could put the Communist bloc in a position to mount a campaign of unprecedented intensity to win East Germany further recognition and membership in the UN.

Bonn officials are confident that they could still beat back any major recognition drive. But to do so would cost West Germany dearly in terms of the pressures it would have to exert and the concessions it would have to make.

For the present, the Brandt government continues to hope that the Bahr-Kohl talks will result in the necessary concessions from East Germany. There also seems to be an increasing awareness here that the amount of available time is not unlimited.

Some political sources think the Bonn government is even weighing the idea of dropping its pursuit of a general treaty. Instead, they say, Mr. Bahr could be instructed to focus on the traffic agreement and seek to have some kind of reference to the "special relationship" included in that document.

Then, Mr. Brandt could cite this as proof that the option of reunification has been preserved and move directly to the question of dual application for UN membership.

Exactly what will happen is still far from clear. But if East Germany persists in its refusal to budge, Bonn might soon be forced to start considering whether it can move ahead in its drive for détente without getting anything in return from the Communist half of Germany.



Biharis getting desperately needed water supplied by the city of Karachi at their refugee camp.

# Bihari Refugees Hungry for Food and Hope

By James P. Sterba

KARACHI, Pakistan (NYT).—

They children, most of them naked, play with twigs and stones in the gritty dirt. Some have dried, cracked lips. The stomachs of others are puffed. The bodies of most are filthy.

Men and women sit on their haunches in segregated clumps beside filthy reed huts that keep out neither the dusty daylight winds nor the cold night air. Parched desert hills rise around them. Above are the sun, a few crows and a silver fighter-bomber from a nearby air force base.

They are all Bihari Moslems. Six thousand have camped here on the outskirts of this West Pakistani port as refugees for nearly 11 months. They fled from East Pakistan last March when Bengali mobs began killing their relatives in riots against Mohammed Yahya Khan, who as president was frustrating the Bengali drive for autonomy by followers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mostly they fled by ship, hoping to be welcomed in the West as patriotic Pakistanis, deserving of aid and jobs. But while thousands of their relatives huddle in fear of Bengali revenge in newly formed Bangladesh in the East, these Biharis have found that they are not welcome in the West either.

They are alive but demoralized. There are no jobs and the gov-

ernment has given them virtually no help. They eat irregularly, dependent on food given by private charities, much of which gets stolen.

Hundreds of thousands of Moslems fled Bihar State in what is now India to escape Hindu violence after partition in 1947. They settled in East Pakistan but never integrated with the Bengali majority there. Many prospered as shopkeepers and civil servants, favored over the Bengalis by government officials from the West.

Now the Biharis have been uprooted again. They are despised by the liberated Bengalis, many of whom want them thrown out or killed. India does not want them back because they would be a burden and an annoyance to the Hindu majority.

Here in West Pakistan they are strangers—outcasts from the fertile green East set down upon the Western desert.

"I went to Radio Pakistan here and they said they had no job," he said. "I worked for them eight years and now they will do nothing for me."

"We have all applied for jobs many times but they have not been given," said Syed Badruddin, a 50-year-old former security officer for the Hafiz Jute Mills in Chittagong, in the East. He fled to a ship in Chittagong harbor in March with his wife and son. They were given free pas-

sage to Karachi. He could not find his two other sons and a daughter that day and he now thinks they are dead.

Rashida Begum, 29, knitted sweaters and did needlework near Decca before she fled with her husband, a barber. Now she has no money to buy yarn, thread and needles, and she carries a three-page list of shops in Karachi that have refused her jobs. Her husband has tried repeatedly to set up an outdoor barber stand around town, she said, but he is constantly chased away by local barbers.

"Look at us—we want to work but instead we have all become beggars," she said.

Some of the men here were farmers, but the surrounding hills will grow nothing but an occasional thorn bush. There is not enough water for drinking and bathing, let alone farming.

The Karachi city government does bring water in trucks, but not enough. When a truck came one day, women and children scrambled around the tap with pots and buckets, pushing and shoving each other. As they fought, spilling much of the water, the driver and his assistant jumped on top of the truck. Both chuckled.

Local men bring water on donkey wagons. But they sell it. When charity groups, such as the Lions Club, began bringing

food and other supplies, several local men, called "sharkies" by the refugees, passed themselves off as relief administrators and took many of the provisions to sell elsewhere.

There is even feuding within the camp, with occupants charging that others have made off with aid that the educated members have taken advantage of those without schooling, that food is handed out unevenly.

"We have been victimized and neglected," said Raghib Hussain, a 40-year-old former lawyer in Decca who now calls himself general secretary of the camp. He took over the job three weeks ago after the refugees ran the other administrators out, charging they were corrupt.

Mr. Hussain owned two houses in Mirpur near Decca. He had enough money to fly himself, his wife and five children to Karachi, but he left his house, insurance, bank accounts and law practice behind. He now lives in a reed hut in the camp.

"We hear that the new government is going to do something for us," he said. "They are talking about giving us land, so we are in hope."

Asked if he wanted to go back to what is now Bangladesh, the state proclaimed by the Bengalis in East Pakistan, he said: "No, no, none of us want to go back. They would kill us there."



## BANQUE DE RIVE S.A. GENEVA, ADVISE:

that its name has been abusively used in the wording of the advertisement inserted in the Herald Tribune of January 21, 1972, Page 7, concerning a Bond issue in Swiss Francs currency.

Banque De Rive, S.A. denies having any connection whatever with this operation and therefore is not in a position to reply to any question on this matter.

BANQUE DE RIVE S.A.

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abex Co 8 1/2%	20	107	106	106 1/2	+1/4
Acme 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Adco 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abex Co 8 1/2%	20	107	106	106 1/2	+1/4
Acme 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Adco 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4

\$6,000,000

## Filter Dynamics International, Inc.

\$3,000,000

Senior Notes

\$3,000,000

Convertible Subordinated Notes

The above Notes have been placed privately by the undersigned.

Hallgarten &amp; Co.

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Associated Japanese Bank (International)	Australian United Corporation	Julius Baer International	Banca Commerciale Italiana	
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior	Banco de Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bankers Trust International	
Banque d'Alsace	Banque d'Alsace	Banque d'Alsace	Banque d'Alsace	
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February 4, 1972



## Eurobonds

## Pressure on Dollar Bonds Eases But Prices Are Below Week Ago

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 6 (UPT).—Speculation against the dollar abated on foreign exchange markets late last week, taking some of the pressure off international dollar-bid prices.

But even so, recent issues were sold at \$10.15-11.5 below par with a 7 3/4 percent coupon. Most of the recent dollar issues have been priced at a discount and subsequently traded lower on the secondary market—and it is expected that those still on offer will also come out below par.

### Borrower's Viewpoint

Managers point out that this is preferable to raising the coupon. From the borrower's point of view, the aim is to keep the interest payments as low as possible, even if this means cutting the proceeds from the loan by 1 to 2 percent. For the investor, the yield to maturity is the same whether the bond is priced at par, at a higher coupon or at a discount with a lower one, but as all bonds are ultimately redeemed at par, there is an assumed capital gain to be earned by buying a "discount" bond.

Instead, bonds with a \$1,000 face value each are priced at a discount, with each point below par adding the equivalent of an eighth of a percentage point to the coupon in terms of effective yield. Balfston Purdin bonds, for example, were sold last week at

Each. With a 7 1/2 percent annual coupon, this means Ralston's yield to maturity is 7.59 percent instead of 7.36 percent if it had been priced at par. (It subsequently fell to 96 1/2% before recovering, along with the rest of the market, to 97 1/2%.)

Likewise, Comiston Federal de Electricidad de Mexico was priced at 97 1/2 with a coupon of 8 percent, and Copenhagen County Authority, cut to \$15 million from the \$22 million, initially announced, was priced at 97 1/2

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NEW YORK (AP) — Weeks Over-the-Counter		High Low Last		Not
Consumer Industrials	10	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
and last bid prices for the week with the	20	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
most changes from the previous week's	12	12	12	12
last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the	12	12	12	12
National Association of Securities Dealers	12	12	12	12
and are based on the last bid prices of	12	12	12	12
representative interdealer prices at which	12	12	12	12
these securities could have been sold	12	12	12	12
and do not include small market,	12	12	12	12
marketdown or commission.	12	12	12	12

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	Jan. 30	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Community Index.....	111.9	111.5	109.6
*Currency in circ.....	\$59,395,958	\$59,663,990	\$55,445,000
*Total Liab.....	\$84,116,000	\$84,304,000	\$82,174,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,350,000	2,270,000	2,682,000
Auto production.....	176,802	161,840	190,904
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	3,290,000	3,233,000	18,061,000
Freight car loadings.....	465,694	462,359	504,693
*Elec Pwr. kw-hrs.....	32,845,000	33,057,000	31,165,000
Business failures.....	184	283	248

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1978
Employed .....	80,133,000	80,922,000	78,413,000
Unemployed .....	5,216,000	5,159,000	5,146,000
*Money supply .....	\$228,289,000	\$227,160,000	\$214,860,000
Industrial production .....	167.8	167.9	164.
Consumer's Price Index .....	122.9	122.6	119.9
	*Nov.	Prior Month	1970

*Personal income....	\$78,000,000	\$82,500,000	\$815,700,000
*Exports .....	\$3,159,700	\$2,709,900	\$3,499,400
*Imports .....	\$3,360,900	\$3,531,300	\$3,428,000
Construction contracts	155	137	13

\*Mfrs. inventories... \$180,720,000 \$180,740,000 \$180,820,000  
 \*000s omitted 17 figures subject to revision by source  
 Commodity index 1967=100, 1967=100, 1967=100, 1967=100  
 Index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled  
 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal  
 Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports  
 are U.S. Customs Administration's estimates. Total currency in  
 circulation is Federal Reserve Board's estimate. Total currency  
 outside banks and demand deposits adjusted to 1967=100  
 reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled  
 by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled  
 by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems  
 Company.

announced a 100 million DM year issue with an expected coupon of 6 3/4 percent. By contrast, the two previous issues paid 7 percent and 7 1/2 percent.

## Restructuring of Money and Trade Systems Far From Complete, Despite U.S.-EEC Accord

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—A heavy damper was clamped on investment and business sentiment by various international economic developments last week. The rise in the price of gold abroad to almost \$50 an ounce at midweek and slow progress of the Nixon administration's bid for meaningful trade concessions by the European Common Market were vivid reminders that the job of restructuring the world monetary and trade systems was still far from complete.

The realignment of major currency values in December was the fundamental first step toward larger agreements. These were to include action by Congress to raise the official price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce, thereby providing a partial new basis for yardstick for new currency values and the removal of restrictions on American exports, primarily by the Common Market, to help the United States improve its payments situation.

New uncertainties have arisen because there is still a large surplus of dollars held abroad and because there has yet to be an official sign of a dramatic turn-around for the United States. Neither its trade or payments deficits. The United States has hinted that it would not encourage quick congressional action on the gold price unless there was progress in trade-liberalization discussions with the Communist Market.

On Friday, however, there w

the heartening word out of Brussels that the United States and the Common Market had reached agreement in principle on short-term trade differences, possibly assuring passage of the gold-price bill without protectionist riders. The dollar improved in the currency markets and the price of gold promptly retreated to \$47 an ounce.

Other major developments reported last week included: the 6-percent gain in auto sales during January over a year ago; the increases of 9.5 to 15.7 percent in sales by leading chain stores last month; the jump of \$900 million

## Amex and Over-Counter

This was the 10th consecutive week that advances in both markets outnumbered declines. One broker summarized the market's performance in this manner: "The public is rapidly coming back into the market and even many of the institutions are increasing their orders."

Volume in the counter market was especially strong. On Wednesday, turnover soared to a record 12,656,200 shares, the largest since Jan. 28. On the Amex, turnover on Wednesday climbed to 8,970,120 shares, the largest since Dec. 31, 1959.

The higher trend of the market was reflected in the exchange price index which closed on Friday at 37.38, up 0.35 from the close of the preceding week.

Among the better performers this week on the Amex were Syntex which climbed 5 1/4 to 88 3/4 and Iroquois Industries which edged 3 3/4 to 28 5/8. On the downside, WTC Air Freight dropped 5 to 1 in active trading.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial Index closed at 128.45, up 3.57 points from the preceding week.

One of the better movers in the counter market was Chicago Bridge & Iron which advanced 6 points. The company reported that it had formed a partnership with General Electric.

One of the bigger losers was Tampax which fell 19 points off its profit-taking. In the previous week the issue had risen 30 points.

in consumer credit during December; the 17.8-percent rise in machine-tool orders in December; the 0.4-percent dip in factory orders in the same month, and the continued strong tide of 1971 corporate earnings.

The stock market staggered along indecisively for the fourth week in a row, apparently in search of reasons for taking a new direction.

Although volume continued heavy on the Big Board in the pattern that has prevailed since the start of the new year, there was little net change in the leading market averages. There was also booming activity and limited price movement on both the Amex and the over-the-counter markets.

In the latter part of the week the New York Stock Exchange showed strength on a variety of fronts—in low-priced stocks, in high-priced glamour issues and in a handful of selected blue chips.

### Bond Market

But the feature of the week was the fact that signs of speculative activity were increasing, causing some leading brokerage concerns to advise clients to take some profits and hold some buying power in reserve for a possible market correction. At the same time, the Wall Street consensus still held that, despite intermittent corrections, the market should proceed on a general upward grade in 1972.

In the bond market last week interest rates rose as prices declined. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Over-Counter Market

# Over-Counter Market







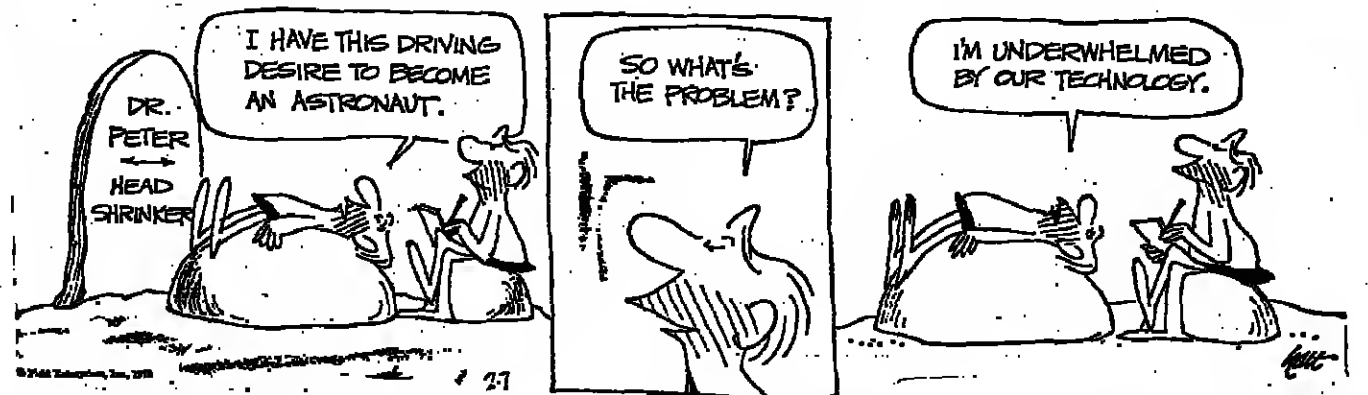




PEANUTS



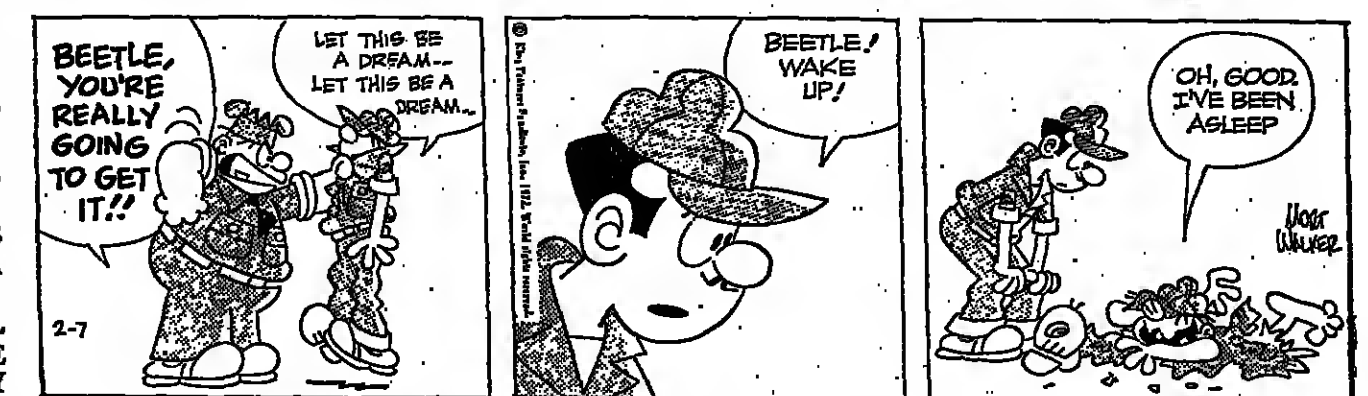
E.C.



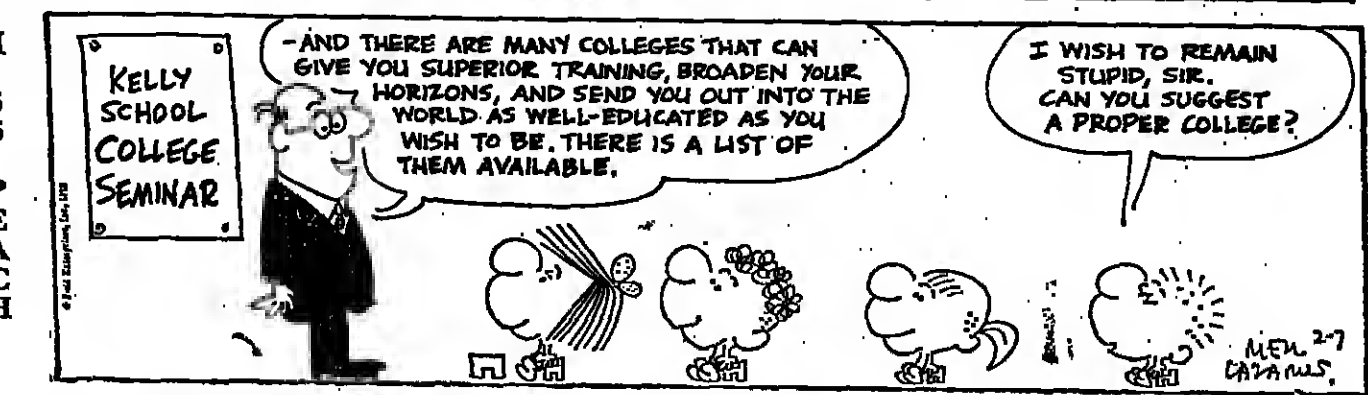
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There are many roads to the sound contract of six hearts on this deal, and the bidding shown would be standard.

After North has shown heart support and the point count for an opening bid South wants to play in six hearts. He uses Blackwood on route to make sure his partner has at least one of the two major-suit aces.

When South inspected the dummy he could see two obvious chances: If East held the spade ace, two leads from dummy would establish a discard and dummy's potential club loser could then be disposed of on a third round; and if the jack of diamonds could become a trick, the club loser from the closed hand could be discarded.

The first question South faced was whether to play the diamond jack on the first trick. Normally the finesse would offer the best chance of three tricks in diamonds, but it was not likely that West would lead away from the queen.

So South played, low from dummy and won with the ace,

preserving the chance of establishing the jack by ruffing East's queen in the closed hand if it should prove to be insufficiently guarded.

South cashed the heart king and led to the ace, removing the enemy trump. He led a spade to the king, and when West took the ace declarer's first chance evaporated. West played the diamond nine and South put up the king, again rejecting the finesse. He ruffed a diamond from dummy and his second chance disappeared when the queen did not fall.

He had one possibility left: If one defender—presumably East—held the diamond queen and the only club protection, he could be squeezed. After the spade queen was cashed and a spade was ruffed in dummy, this possibility looked good.

East was known to have started with two spades and two hearts, and presumably four diamonds. That left him with five clubs and West could not guard that suit.

South therefore cashed his two remaining trumps, throwing a club from the dummy on the second one. East's last five cards were the diamond queen and the queen-jack-nine-three of clubs, so his second discard was fatal.

## NORTH

74

AQ103

KJ62

K84

WEST

A108632

87

1093

76

EAST

J9

92

Q874

QJ922

SOUTH (D)

K95

KJ654

A5

A105

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1♥ Pass 3♥ Pass

4NT Pass 5♥ Pass

6♥ Pass 6♥ Pass

West led the diamond ten.

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

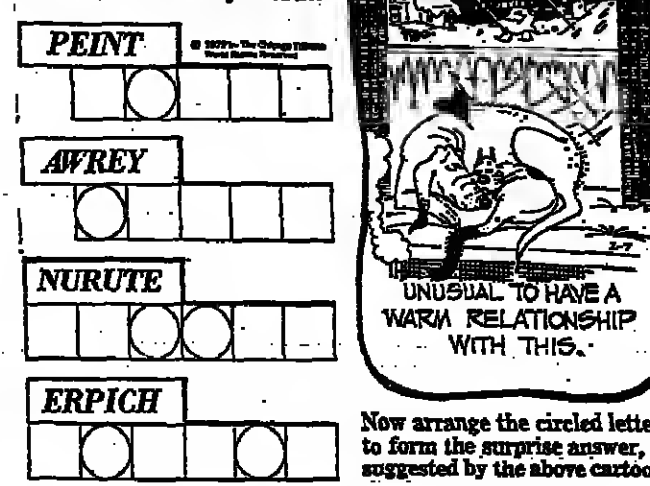
OPERA SKIN EDIT  
ACRID ARJIE UNIDE  
THOMASJEFFERSON  
GIRACROMO MOILS  
SERHADULSILAC  
WATHEHILARIPERS  
ANTHROPOLOGISTS  
IRIS DELI OUIST  
DOIDODO SOSO  
ACORGLAD WMBE  
ACORGLAD WMBE  
WHITHEILARIPERS  
LODIYELVE ALNITE  
SUNS HISS SATAN

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LYRIC FAVOR BUTANE MEDLEY

Answers: How the fat man spoke--BROADLY

## BOOKS

## HENRY JAMES

## The Master, 1901-1916

By Leon Edel. Illustrated. J. P. Lippincott Co. 591 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

WITH the publication of "The Master," the fifth and final volume of his biography of Henry James, Leon Edel brings to a close one of the most extraordinary literary labors of our time. So far as the art of literary biography is concerned, it may well be the most extraordinary. The greatest of American writers—the only one to produce an oeuvre on the scale and quality of the European masters—has at last been rendered his due in a "Life" that is itself a first-class work of art.

When the first volume of Mr. Edel's "Life" appeared in 1953, a kind of shudder could be felt among the phalanxes of graduate students then laboring on the Jamesian canon. After long neglect, James had become an object of critical veneration and academic piety. Anecdotes about his life might be savored in conversation, but when it came to discussing the work, the curtain was drawn on all such "extra-literary" considerations.

Into this cloistered atmosphere Mr. Edel had the temerity to introduce the first installment of his very worldly portrait. He was not much thanked for it—not, anyway, by those who had staked their professional standing on a conception of literature that abjured all reference to its biographical and historical sources. Over the years his academic criticism of Mr. Edel has somewhat softened. Criticism is no longer as certain of its prerogatives as it once was, and Mr. Edel's work has proved, in any case, to be too interesting and too illuminating to be scolded. He has even, in the interim, been welcomed into the academic ranks himself. Whereas he formerly made his living as a journalist he now divides his time between the Henry James Professorship at New York University and the English Department of the University of Hawaii.

Still, two basic criticisms of this biographical enterprise persist. The first is that Mr. Edel has somehow made too much of peripheral sources of James's creative work, and in particular the deep and neurotic sense of rivalry that existed between James and his older and equally celebrated brother the philosopher William—the scenario of sibling competition that, in Mr. Edel's version of James's life, assumes a capital role both in his imaginative life and in the conduct of his career. The second is that the biography, whatever the merits of its method, is simply too long for its subject.

Of the first of these criticisms, there is this to be said: It goes to the heart of Mr. Edel's account of James's inner life, for it is nothing less than a denial of the biographical mode itself to illuminate the literary process. Mr. Edel's evidence is persuasive and abundant.

In the volume under review, for instance, Mr. Edel has unearthed a remarkable letter, dated June 17, 1905, in which William James declined membership in the recently established Academy of Arts and Letters. Both William and Henry had been members of the Academy's parent body, the National Institute of Arts and

Letters, since its founding in 1898. But Henry had been elected to the new Academy four months earlier than William, and the latter responded by citing, among other reasons for his refusal to accept membership, "the fact that my younger and shallower and vainer brother is already in the Academy."

For myself, I find the criticism of undue length wholly unfounded. There is nothing trivial, nothing merely documentary, nothing irrelevant to an understanding of James's mind and the development of his work in this book.

"The Master" is filled with vivid details of friendships and quarrels and passions, of sustained hard work and terrible illnesses of mind and body, but its most dramatic focus is on three crucial episodes. The first is James's return to America in 1904 after his long residence in England.

The second episode is the preparation and reception of the New York Edition. James devoted four years to this project, revising his fiction and writing the great series of Prefaces—still a unique record of the literary mind tracing a kind of natural history of the imagination in action. At the end of this labor, which James hoped would safeguard his reputation and bring an income in his old age, he found his first royalty statement amounted to the sum of \$211. The shock plunged him into a nervous breakdown. The paltry financial return, combined with the almost complete lack of critical appreciation for what he had accomplished—ed the only serious article to acknowledge the significance of the New York Edition was more or less planted by Edith Wharton—disabused James of any hope that his enormous oeuvre would be given recognition in his lifetime.

But the grimmest shock of all, for James, was the coming of World War I.

The war brought his last literary projects to a standstill. To the extent that he was able, James devoted his last energies to supporting the British war effort, joining committees and working in hospitals. To the general shock was added a specific humiliation: He suddenly found that after his 40 years residence in England, he was now officially considered an alien and could no longer occupy his own house at Rye without the special permission of the police. This circumstance, compounded by his intense loyalty and affection for England and his unhappiness over America's reluctance to enter the war, convinced him in the end to become a British subject—an act that probably did more to damage and delay a just recognition of his achievements in his native country than anything intrinsic in his style or vision.

That recognition has come, however, and in Mr. Edel's monumental "Life" he has found a biographer equal to the quality and size of his achievement.

Hilton Kramer, art news editor of The New York Times, is a former literary critic for The New Leader.

## CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

ACROSS			DOWN		
1	Tabarin	41	Ballads	9	Roy et al.
4	Peter or Ivan	42	Asian weight	10	Linseed yield
8	Like some hints	43	Man in the ring	11	Certain flier
13	Wallach	44	City railways	12	"Kapital"
14	Greasy	45	Poetic word	15	Barum's exit
15	Beethoven	46	Vertical	18	Pirates' league
19	Viper's son	49	Mediterranean people	22	Doe's bakery work
19	Vague things	53	Munchausen uttering	24	Pocantico Hills name
19	Haggard title	54	Conditional states	25	Change
20	Bernstein and Lyons	57	Yester	26	Beat the drum for
21	S.A. monkey	58	Rubbish	28	Trust
23	Place for	59	Pronig	29	Pointed arch
24	Mortar mixer	60	Lineman	30	Envelope-flap material
27	Bank account abbr.	61	Political offering	31	Useful
28	French rulers	62	Poems	32	Type of anesthetic
30	La Scala number	63	Social-worker innis	37	Fondles
31	Worrier's affliction			39	Horses
33	Freudian concern			45	Ford
34	External Prefix			47	Mussolini-in-law
35	White wine			48	"Bully"
36	Female unicorn			49	proclaimer
37	Angel and			49	to Ederle
38	Sticky food			50	Word in division
39	Rimmi deity			51	Un-natured
49	Air-raid signal			52	Hawaiian goose
				54	Dentist's degree
				55	Slippery one
				56	Policeman's org.

